Student-Directed Transition Planning



Facilitating High School to Adult Life Partnerships Between Students with Disabilities, Families, and Educators

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Agenda



- Introduction and Overview
- Review Lessons
- Research
- Implementation Discussion



What is the Purpose of Special Education?



"To ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free and appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment, and independent living"

(Section 300.1, IDEA 2004).

Student-Centered Transition



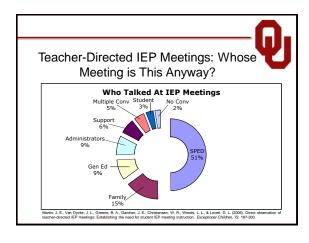
- Transition pages of IEP must reflect student interests, preferences, strengths, skills, and limits.
- Students (at least by 16 years of age, or 14 in about half the states) and families, in addition to teachers, must provide input.



One Problem



- Low student and family participation in IEP development and meetings
- Adult-to-adult transition conversations





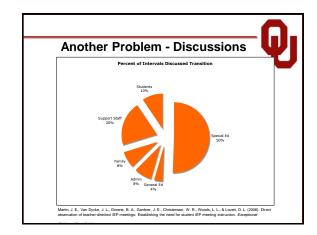


- Teach students to become active participant in own IEP meeting
 - Learn terms and process
 - Write student script of what to say and when
 - Practice
 - Inform parents and team members

Martin, J. E., Marshall, L. H., Maxson, L. M., & Jerman, P. L. (1996). The self-directed IEP. Longmont, CO: Sopris West, Inc.

Percent of Time IEP Members Talked at Self-Directed IEP Meetings?

Role	% of Time Talked
Special Ed Teacher	53
General Ed Teacher	7
Administrator	6
Family Members	8
Support Staff	9
Student	13
No Conversation	3
Multiple Conversations	2



Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

One more piece of the transition puzzle

By 2040, over half of America's K-12 school population will be from culturally and linguistically diverse families.

(Leake & Black, 2005; Archer, 2000; Sue, Bingham, Porche-Burke, & Vasquez, 1999)



Postsecondary Outcomes for Students from CLD Families

Students from minority cultures face two additional barriers to achieving successful transition- their ethnicity and disability.

 Ramasamy, Duffy, & Camp, 2000; Geenen, Powers, Vasquez & Bersani, 2003; Leake, et al. 2006

Many minority youth continue to show slower gains in postsecondary employment and education experiences compared to Whites. (NLTS 2 showed less differences, except for Blacks and employment, compared to NLTS 1)

 Blackorby & Wagner, 1996; Wagner, Newman, Cameto, Garza, & Levine, 2006



- as Caucasian or White, although some students who are considered White may also fall into CLD category if outside mainstream American culture.
 - Leake & Black, 2005



Student-Directed Transition Planning

- Purpose
 - To increase student involvement in transition planning discussions
- U.S. Department of Education grant to develop lessons and research their effectiveness
- Infuse best practices for reaching the largest number of students including those who are culturally and linguistically diverse



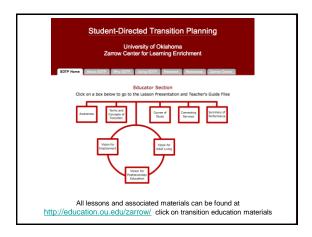


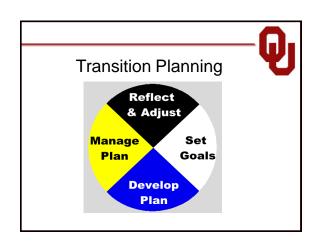
Identify the student's post-school desired goals or visions.





- Employment, Further Education, Adult Living Goal Domains
 - Strengths
 - Needs
 - Vision
- Obtain input from student, family, and teachers, and support staff
 - Student-Directed Transition Planning





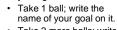
The 1st SD-TP Lesson Awareness of Self, Family, Community, and Disability

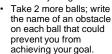




Awareness Activity











Confidentiality

- Together with your family and teachers, you will be compiling information that is personal and private. This means you do not have to reveal or discuss this information with anyone else, unless you want to.
- However, there are times that it will be important to reveal certain information about yourself so that you can get help if you need it for a job or further education after graduation.







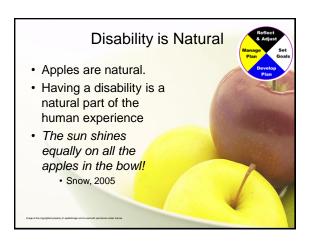
- Be very honest with yourself!
- Get feedback from others!
- You will be adding more information as we move through the lessons.



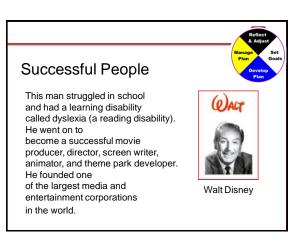
What's Important to Me?

Comparing apples to apples..

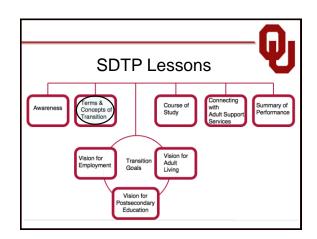
- · What's the same
 - about the two apples? What's different
 - about them?
 - When you get down to the core, they're both just apples!

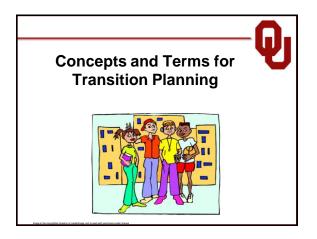


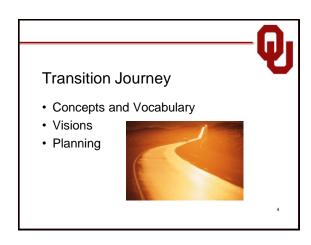


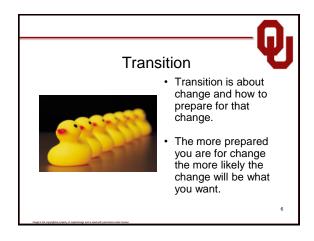


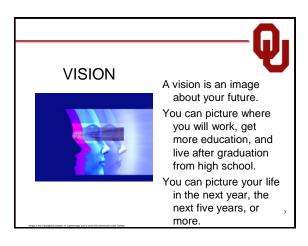




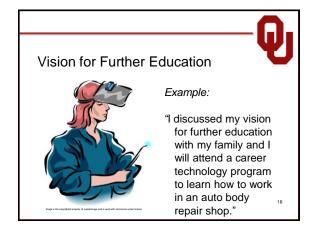


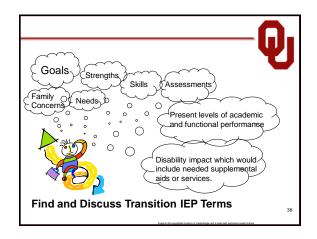


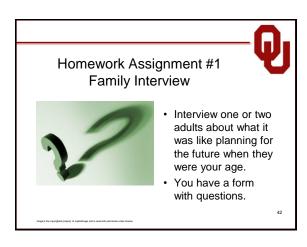




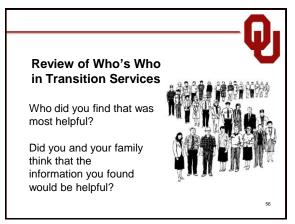


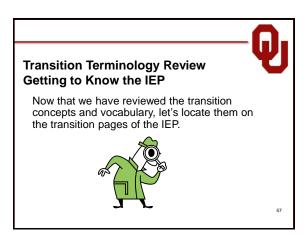


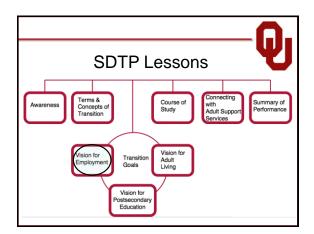












Vision for Employment This lesson will help you to identify, talk with others about, and record your employment preferences, interests, strengths and needs. Your employment vision will become clearer as you develop plans with your family, teachers, and other people who you respect.

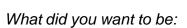


Imagine...

You just graduated from high school.

- What are you going to do now?
- Where are you going to live?
- What kind of job do you want?





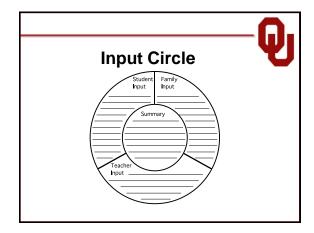
- In Elementary School?
- In Middle School or Junior High?
- · Now?
 - How have your ideas changed over the years? Why?

Vision for Employment
Employment Strengths & Needs

Gathering Input

What do you need from your family?

What does your family need from you?

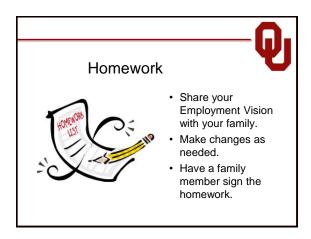


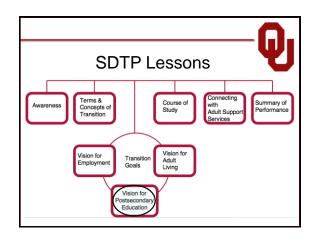
Career Development



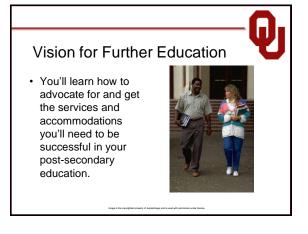
- Career Awareness
 - Believes self as worker in different jobs
- Career Exploration
 - Explore interests in relation to jobs
- Career Preparation
 - Skill acquisition that matches interest and skills
- · Career Assimilation
 - Movement into job













Imagine

You just graduated from high school.

What kind of job do you want?
Where are you going to live?

Will you get more education?



Vision for Further Education

- Your preferences guide you toward what you want to do.
- Your interests, strengths, limits, and needs also affect your choices.
- Your parents consider these, and what is good for your family, or community.

CSI #1 - U.S.A

(College Scene Investigation)

- Virtual visit: http://www.campustours .com
- Visit in person:
- · Phone:
 - A community college, career technical, or 4-year college of your choice to get information.



Common Requirements to Receive Educational Accommodations

- Your specific disability (evaluation or testing within the last 5 years)
- Relevant educational, developmental, and medical history (your IEP)
- Description of testing techniques
- · Description of functional limitations
- · Description of specific accommodations
- · Professional credentials of the evaluator

Disability Services Disclosure

 When applying for admission to a college, you do not have to identify yourself as having a disability.



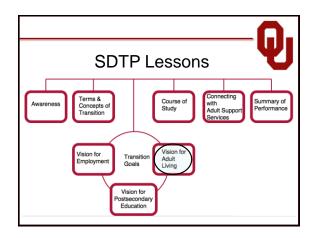
Further Education Strengths

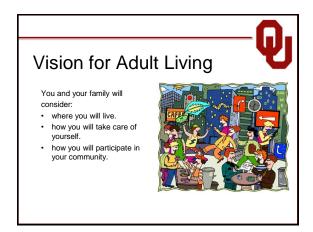
Pat and his teacher then combined information from the three sections into a summary statement.

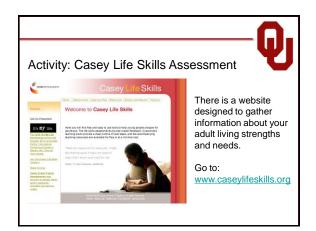
- Pat again looked for similarities, and shortened some phrases.
- His strengths were written into a summary statement.

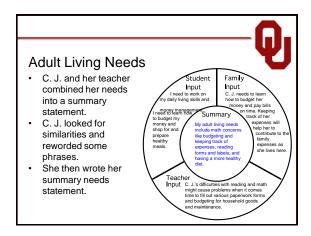


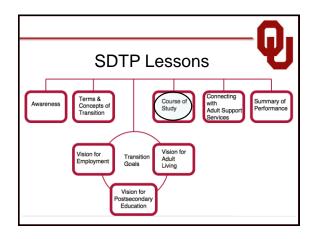


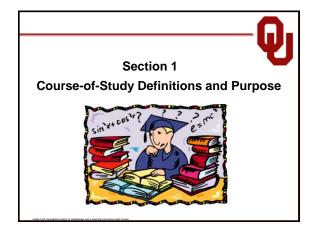


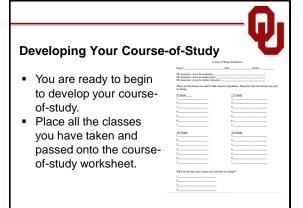


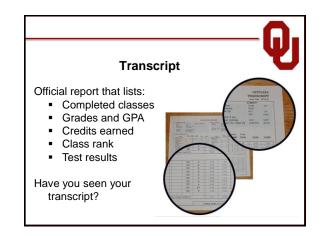


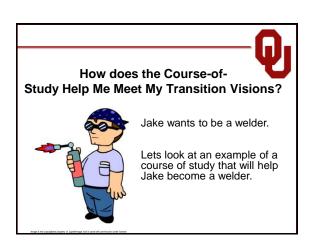


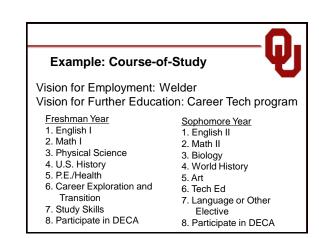


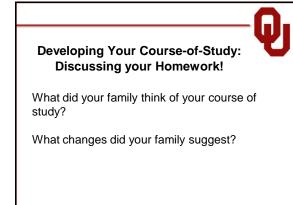


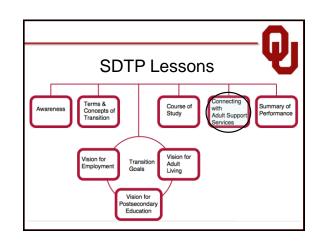
















Connecting with Adult Supports and Services

You will learn about supports and services that are available after you graduate to help achieve your work, living, or further education goals.



Adult Supports and Services

- Your IEP addresses special supports that you need to be successful while you are in school.
- These supports stop when you leave school.
- If you need help to get a job, further education, or a place to live, you will have to seek and apply for these special supports or services...they don't happen automatically!



Sample Coordinated Activities

Post-high school education	Visit disability service office
Employment	Sign up with Voc Rehab
Place to live	Visit homes and apartments for rent
Community participation	Register to vote



Who Makes Connections?

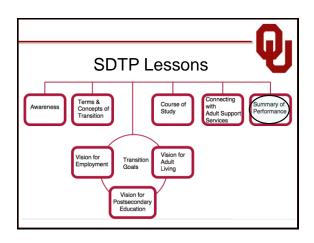


- You and your family
- Teachers
- Agency people
- Others





- Talk with your family about the activity and agency connections you should make to help you achieve your adult living, working, or educational visions.
- Using the Activity Sheet, make a list of the adult service providers that you could use.
- 3. Contact three agencies that may help you, and find out what they can do.
- 4. Include this information in your transition IEP.







Assessment Results Go Into



- · Present level of performance
- · Strengths and Needs
- · Where does student want to:
 - Work
 - Live
 - Go to School

IDEA Requires the Summary of Performance (SOP)



- · When terminated from services
- School will provide child a summary of academic achievement and functional performance
 - which shall include recommendation on how to assist the child in meeting postsecondary goals

SOP



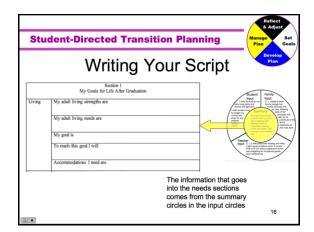
- Teacher-Directed SOP
 - Designed for educators and agency
 - Prepared by educators for use by students
 - · Nationally created SOP
 - <u>www.ldaamerica.org/aboutld/adults/docs/SOP_Template.doc</u>
- Student-Directed SOP
 - Designed for students, family, and agency
 - Prepared by students for use by students and family

New Concept



Rather than just give SOP when student's leave:

- Use Student-Directed SOP to frame transition plan and place for transition assessment information
- Incorporates all transition assessment
 - · Academic, vocational, social, living
- Teach students to develop and present own SOP
 - · Provides framework for exit meeting
 - Information flows into planning document and process



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Your Script

Take your script home and talk to your family about it. Talk about what will happen at your meeting



Our Research Plan

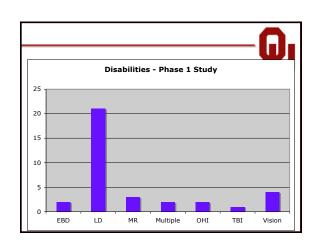


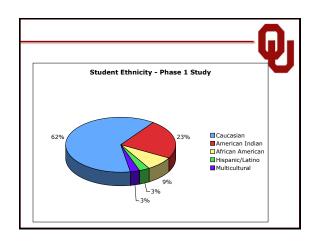
- Phase 1 (now completed)
- Does SD-TP increase student knowledge?
 - Does SD-TP increase student and family selfefficacy in the transition planning process?
- Phase 2
- Does combining the SD-TP and the Self-Directed IEP increase student and family participation in transition planning discussions at IEP meetings compared to either intervention alone?

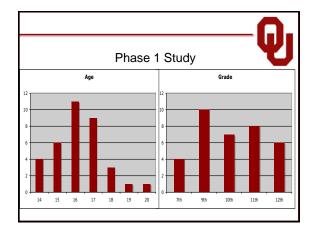
Phase 1 Study - Method



- Setting & Participants
 - 3 secondary schools
 - 35 students
 - 5 teachers
- Random assignment into control & intervention groups
- True/False & Multiple Choice Pre and Post-Tests
- Student and Family Pre and Post Self-Efficacy Measures







Phase 1 Study - Results

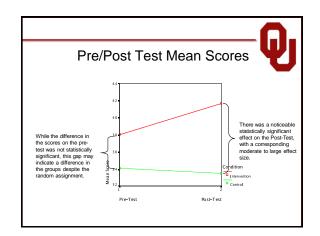


ANCOVA was conducted to evaluate if there was a knowledge gain as a result of the lessons.

The scores on the Pre-Test were significantly related to the scores on the Post-Test, F(1, 32) = 18.36, p < .01.

There was a significant difference between intervention and control groups on the Post-Test after controlling for the effect of the Pre-Test, F(1, 32) = 4.58, p = .04.

Effect Size *Partial Eta Squared* = .125 (approaching large effect using .01= small, .06 = medium, .10 to .14 = large)



Student Self-Efficacy



- Post-test comparison shows significant increase for students in the intervention group with moderate effect size
- Significant increases for students in the intervention group on 7 of 10 self-efficacy statements
- Student Intervention group mean scores increased on all statements
- Mean scores for students in the Control group stayed about the same pre to post

Discussion & New Questions



- ✓ OK...so the SDTP lessons increased transition knowledge and self-efficacy for students in this sample.
- Does participation in the SDTP lessons alone impact transition meeting participation and documented outcomes for students, families, teachers, and other IEP team members?
- How does documentation and participation at the transition IEP change when students participate in the SDTP lessons and the Self-Directed IEP instructional program?

Phase 2-Research Question



Will participation in both the Student-Directed Transition Planning (SDTP) lessons and the Self-Directed IEP lessons help students, families, and the IEP team learn how to actively participate in the transition planning process, compared to those who participate in either the Self-Directed IEP or the SDTP lessons alone?

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